

S/058/62/000/006/017/136
A061/A101

AUTHORS: Apshev, S. Zh., Karashayev, A. A., Matuyev, V. A., Khakunov, M.,
Ponezhev, M. Kh.

TITLE: On the transverse component of the momentum of neutral strange
particles

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 6, 1962, 52 - 53, abstract 6B369
("Uch zap. Kabardino-Balkarsk. un-t", 1961, no. 13, 155 - 161)

TEXT: The penetrating showers of cosmic radiation were investigated with
an apparatus consisting of a doubled Wilson chamber in the magnetic field, con-
trolled by a system of Geiger counters. The distribution of the transverse com-
ponents, P_t , of the momenta of θ^0 and Λ^0 -particles generated in these showers
was examined. The apparatus permitted the measurement of momenta up to 2 -
2.5 Bev/c. In all, 13 Λ^0 -particles and 11 θ^0 -particles were processed. For
their greater part, these particles were in the range of $P_t = 0.2 \div 0.4$ Bev/c.
The mean value of P_t was 0.516 Bev/c, and within the experimental errors did not
depend on the particle type. ✓

L. Landsberg

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

ZADUMKIN, S.N.; KAPASHAYEV, A.A.

Interphase surface energy of metals at the boundary with
dielectric fluids. Fiz.-khim. mekh. mat. 1 no.2:139-141 '65.
(MIRA 18:6)

1. Kabardino-Balkarskiy universitet, Nal'chik.

ACC NR: AR7000867

SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/66/000/009/E043/E043

AUTHOR: Karashayeva, A. A.; Zadumkin, S. N.

TITLE: Interphase surface energy at the interface of dissimilar metals

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 9E346

REF SOURCE: Sb. Poverkhnostn. yavleniya v rasplavakh i voznikayushchikh iz nikh tverd. fazakh. Nal'chik, 1965, 79-84

TOPIC TAGS: zinc surface energy, cadmium surface energy, tin surface energy, surface energy, zinc mercury system

ABSTRACT: Based on the statistical theory of the surface energy of metals, the interphase energy is evaluated at the interface of dissimilar metals. Approximate equations are derived and used, calculating the values of surface energy at 20C for zinc, cadmium and tin at the interface with nearly all metals of the groups I to IV. The results show that if the electron density of the metal being studied (Zn, Cd, Sn) is higher than that of the elements of the given group of the Periodic Table of Elements, the interphase energy increases with the increasing atomic number of the elements. A good correlation is shown for the zinc mercury

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ACC NR: AR7000867

system between the calculated and experimental values which were based on data on the absorption reduction of the strength of zinc. B. Summ. [Translation of abstract] [GC]

SUB CODE: 11, 20/

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AR7000866

SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/66/000/009/E042/E043

AUTHOR: Zadumkin, S. N.; Karashayev, A. A.

TITLE: Correlation between surface energies of metals in the solid and liquid phases

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 9E345

REF SOURCE: Sb. Poverkhnostn. yavleniya v rasplavakh i voznikayushchikh iz nikh tverd. fazakh. Nal'chik, 1965, 85-88

TOPIC TAGS: solid state, liquid metal, zinc mercury interface, polycrystal, surface energy, heat of sublimation, heat of mixing

ABSTRACT: An approximation equation has been derived for calculating the surface energy on the interface of solid and liquid metals as a function of the surface energy of both metals, their coordination numbers, heats of sublimation, heat of mixing, and other parameters. The obtained equation is used to evaluate the correlation between the surface energy of solid and liquid metals, to determine the surface energy on the interface of polycrystal grains, and on the interface of two polymorphous phases. The surface energy on the interface of ZN/Hg was also calculated. B. Summ. [Translation of abstract] [GC]

Card 1/1 SUB CODE: 11, 20/

S/032/61/027/005/011/017
B132/B206

AUTHORS: Markovets, M. P. and Karashchuk. A. F.

TITLE: Comparison of various methods for determining the yield point from the hardness

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 27, no. 5, 1961, 599-604

TEXT: Four different hardness tests for determining the yield point ($\sigma_{0.2}$) are compared in this study. As testing material the authors used alloyed steels of the perlitic and half-ferritic class, i.e., the following eight types: 20ГЦЛ (20GSL), 20ХМФ (20KhMF), 15Х11МФ (15Kh11MF), 34ХМ (34KhM), 1Х13 (1Kh13), ЭИ415 (EI415), ЭИ10 (EI10). These steels are used for steam turbine production. The methods by M. P. Markovets (Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, 19, no. 3, (1949)), M. S. Drozd (Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 24, no. 1 and 8 (1958) and 25, no. 5 and 6 (1959)), M. F. Sichikov et al. (Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 13, no. 7 and 13 (1947)), G. P. Zaytsev (Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, 19, no. 3 (1949); Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 15, no. 6 (1949) and 16, no. 5 and 11 (1950)) were applied

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for the determinations. The method by Markovets is based on the pressing-in of small balls with 10 mm diameter up to a residual deformation of 0.2%. From this value for the hardness ($H_{0.2}$), $\sigma_{0.2}$ may be calculated. In the Drozd method, $\sigma_{0.2}$ is calculated according to $\sigma_{0.2} = 0.185 H$. In the first case, $H = \frac{9000}{130 - H_B}$ H_B is the Rockwell hardness determined with balls of

1/16" at a load of 100 kg. In the second case, H is the Brinell hardness measured at a load of 187.5 kg with balls of 2.5 mm diameter (D). The diameter of the remaining imprint d was determined. H can be determined from the ratio d/D and a table proposed by Drozd. Sichikov used the formula $\sigma_{0.2} = 171 \left(\frac{1}{d} \right) - 142$. d is the diameter of the remaining imprint, determined by the Rockwell diamond cone at a load of 150 kg. Zaytsev determined $\sigma_{0.2}$ according to the formula $\sigma_{0.2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sigma_B (4 - n) \cdot 0.8^{\frac{n-2}{2}}$. σ_B is the yield strength, n a coefficient $= \frac{0.60206}{0.30103 - \log(d_5/d_{2.5})}$. $d_{2.5}$ and d_5

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Comparison of various methods for...

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are the diameters of the imprints caused by balls with 2.5 and 5 mm diameter. σ_B may be calculated according to the formula $\sigma_B = 0.37a_0$, where

$a_0 = \frac{P}{D_5^2} \left(\frac{D_5}{d_5} \right)^n$. P is the load on the ball with 5 mm diameter (D_5) for an

imprint of d_5 . The authors determined the yield point according to the mentioned methods, and compared the values with the results from the elongation test. The elongation tests were made on a fivefold specimen of 10 mm diameter on the machine of the type MM-12A (IM-12A). The machine belonged to the TsNIITMASH (Central Scientific Research Institute of Technology and Machine Building). For the steels investigated, the yield points determined according to hardness fluctuated between 30 and

93 kg/mm². Only the methods by Markovets (Fig. 1) and the second method by Drozd (Fig. 2b) appear to give satisfactory results. The yield point values determined according to these two methods are close to the values obtained by elongation. The solid straight lines in the diagrams express the mean dependence between the yield points determined by hardness and

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Comparison of various methods for...

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by elongation. The dotted straight lines show the limits of the 5 % deviation from the mean value. According to Markovets, 93 % fall within these limits, according to Drozd 1 78.7 %, to Drozd 2 76.0 %, Sichikov 52 % and Zaytsev 72 %. Accordingly, the maximum deviation from the 45° straight line amounts to $\pm 7.8\%$; $+12\%$ and -9% ; $+10.2\%$ and -13.2% ; $+18.4\%$ and -14.5% ; $+18.8\%$ and -13.8% . Deviations over 10 % do not appear with the Markovets method, with Drozd 1 they appear in one specimen, with Drozd 2 in two specimens, with Sichikov in six specimens and with Zaytsev in eight specimens. The results were statistically evaluated in order to determine the correlation coefficient (Table 3).

Table 3:

Method according to	Correlation coefficient r	Correlation coefficient ρ
Markovets	0.995	0.997
Drozd 1	0.995	0.988
Drozd 2	0.987	0.989
Sichikov et al.	0.956	0.969
Zaytsev	0.963	0.966

The methods by Markovets and Drozd proved to be most accurate. Under very Card 4/7

Comparison of various methods for...

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exact test conditions, the accuracy of the method by Zaytsev increased too. It must be noted that the determination of the yield point through elongation with other devices (mirror apparatus by Martens, press by Gagarin) produces other values; the yield point also depends on the diameter of the specimen tested. V. S. Ivanova established that the residual deformation at the yield point of long specimens is irregularly distributed. Sections of more or less than 0.2 % could be observed for a mean residual deformation of 0.2 % at the yield point. A critical comparison of the methods showed the following results: The method by Markovets requires carefully pretreated surfaces; treatment must be finished by polishing. The hardened surface developed by mechanical treatment must be removed previous to polishing. In tests according to Markovets, the balls only penetrate to a depth of 0.02 mm, so that this method permits the estimation of the yield point of the surface layer. A special device (Ref. 8: M. P. Markovets and A. F. Karashchuk. Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 27, 5, p. 615 1961) is used for this method. Normal Pockwell and Brinell hardness testers are used for the determination according to Siohikov, Drozd, and Zaytsev. For the first method by Drozd, a carefully treated surface of the test specimen, as well as

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Comparison of various methods for...

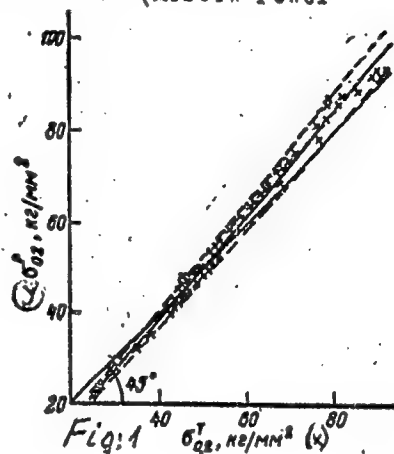
S/032/61/027/005/011/017
B132/B206

careful pretreatment of the face placed on the table is required. Removal of the hardened layers is not required for the methods by Sichikov and Zaytsev. There are 4 figures, 3 tables, and 8 Soviet-bloc references..

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut (Moscow Power Engineering Institute)

Legend to Fig. 1:

x) $\sigma_{0.2}$ in kg/mm^2
determined according
to the method by
Markovets, y) $\sigma_{0.2}$
in kg/mm^2 , determined
by elongation test.



Card 6/7

KARASHCHUK, A.F., kand. tekhn. nauk

Calculating the magnitude of residual deformation of a
hole in ball indentation tests. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.;
mashinostr. no.5:26-34 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

L 15494-63

EWI(m)/SWP(q)/BDS AFPTC/ASD JD

ACCESSION NR: AR3003747

S/0137/63/000/005/A005/A005

SOURCE: RZh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 5A17

AUTHOR: Zadumkin, S. N., Karashayev, A. A.

TITLE: Surface tension of certain refractory metals

CITED SOURCE: Uch. zap. Kabardino-Balkarsk. un-t, vy'p. 16, 1962, 243-244

TOPIC TAGS: surface tension, atomization energy, tungsten, rhenium, tantalum, osmium, molybdenum, iridium, niobium, hafnium

TRANSLATION: The following expressions for the calculation of σ and $d\sigma/dT$ were obtained on the basis of the method of distribution of the atomization energy of metals among the bonds of the nearest neighbors (RZhMet, 1961, 7 A 32) and considering the coefficient of proportionality when σ and $d\sigma/dT$ are close together and equal to $\sim 1.03 \cdot 10^{-15}$ and the Gruenhausen and Lindemann approximations:

$$\sigma = 1.03 \cdot 10^{-15} (D/A)^{2/3} \{L - Q - 0.287 [1 + 0.292 x^2 (T/T_0)]\} T \times 10^{-15};$$

$$d\sigma/dT = -0.044 x^2/T + 0.3 [1 + 0.6 x^2 (T/T_0)] \times (D/A)^{2/3};$$

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ACCESSION NR: AR3003747

Here D is the density of Me; Q is the heat of fusion and T_m is the melting point, °K. For convenience of calculations, it was assumed that $x = 1$; hence the values for σ are somewhat high, while for $d\sigma/dT$ they are somewhat low. $d\sigma/dT$ (in ergs/cm²·deg) and σ (in ergs/cm²) were calculated for W (-0.17 and 2440), Re (-0.18 and 2380), Ta (-0.17 and 2210), Os (-0.20 and 2350), Mo (-0.18 and 1900), Ir (-0.19 and 2220), Nb (-0.17 and 2060), and Hf (-0.13 and 1830). A comparison of the calculated results with the known data for W, Nb, and Hf gave quite satisfactory results. A. Panov.

DATE ACQ : 21 Jun 63

SUB CODE: ML

ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

L 16935-63

EWI(m)/BDS ESD-3 RH/AB

S/076/63/037/004/026/029

AUTHOR: Karasik, A. S., Kuznetsov, V. V.

57

TITLE: Ultrasonic unit for electrochemical research

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, V. 37, No. 4, 1963, 930-932

TEXT: An ultrasonic unit for electrochemical research has been designed and built in the laboratory. The unit makes it possible to regulate the emitter power, to make adjustments to the required frequency, and to observe (with the aid of an instrument) the shape of the ultrasonic wave and beginning of cavitation. With this unit and a receiver it will be possible to measure the intensity of an ultrasonic field from 10^{-4} to 15-20 watts/cm². There are 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Yestestvenno-nauchnyy institut pri Permskom universitete (Natural Science Institute at Perm University), Perm

SUBMITTED: March 24, 1962

Card 1/1

MARKOVETS, M.P.; KARASHCHUK, A.F.

Portable instrument for determining the yield strength of tubes
based on hardness. Zav.lab. 27 no.5:615-616 '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut.
(Creep of metals)

S/032/62/028/012/019/023
B104/B186

AUTHORS: Markovets, M. P., and Karashchuk, A. F.

TITLE: Portable device with electromagnetic fastening for the
non-destructive determination of the yield point

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 28, no. 12, 1962, 1520-1521

TEXT: A device for determining the 0.2% elastic limit by ball-indent testing is described. In similar fashion to determining the Brinell hardness, the load $P_{0.2}$ on a 10 mm or on a 2.5 mm steel sphere that constantly produces an indent of 0.9 mm or 0.8 mm diameter is determined. The appliance (Fig. 2) consists of a load-applying mechanism, a load meter, and an electromagnetic table with a rectifier. The load is applied with a hand lever, a needle indicates the load, and the width of the indent is measured with an attached microscope. The load attachment and the microscope are so turned on a vertical axis that when the test piece is under load the microscope is exactly above the indent. This device makes it possible to test small parts in laboratories or large parts in workshops. ✓

Card 1/2

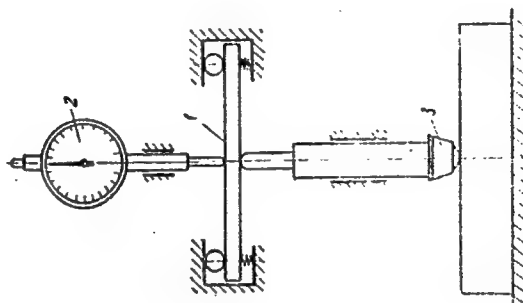
Portable device with electromagnetic...

S/032/62/028/012/019/023
B104/B186

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut (Moscow Power Engineering Institute)

Fig. 2. Diagram of
load-applying mechanism
and load meter.

Legend: (1) spring
blade, (2) load meter,
(3) head with testing
sphere.



Card 2/2

MARKOVETS, M. P.; KARASHCHUK, A. F.

Portable apparatus with electromagnetic fastening for
determining the yield point by the method without sampling.
Zav. lab. 28 no.12:1520-1521 '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut.

(Testing machines)

KARASHCHUK, V.M., inzh.

Polymorphous and some semiconducting properties of elements.
Trudy MIIT no.188:96-111 '64.

(MIRA 17:10)

S/058/61/000/004/013/042
A001/A101

AUTHOR: Karashchuk, V.M.

TITLE: On the electronic structure of carbides in steel, being the basis of its durability

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Fizika, no 4, 1961, 265, abstract 4E37 ("Tr. Mosk. in-ta inzh. zh.-d. transp.", 1960, no 123, 147 - 153)

TEXT: The author considers the effect of electronic structure of alloying elements in steel on the possibilities of carbide formation. He shows that carbide stability grows with a decrease of the number of d-electrons from 6 to 2. At $d > 6$, alloying elements do not form carbides in steel; elements with $d = 1$ (Sc, Y) also do not form carbides. This indicates that valence electrons taking part in formation of interatomic bonds of carbides, occupy also sub-outer levels. The probability of valence electrons being within the limits of interatomic bonds must be greater, and consequently, their electron density must increase.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

KARASHCHUK, I . M.

27818 . Karashchuk, I. M. Očistka semyan lyutserny na prosorushka. Seleksiya
i semenovodstvo, 1949, No. 9, s. 69

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 37, 1949

KARASHCHUK, V.M.

General laws governing the formation of crystalline structures of
elements as dependent on the electronic structure of atoms. Trudy
MIIT no.165:17-52 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

KARASHEV, I.

9a(7) PULSE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/3240
Leningrad. Inzhenerno-ekonomicheskii institut
Primeneniye rentgenovskikh luchey k issledovaniyu materialov (Appli-
cation of X-Rays in the Study of Materials) [Leningrad] Izd-vo
Leningradskogo univ., 1959. 125 p. (Soviet Sci. Study, vyp.
28) Mirna slip inserted. 2,000 copies printed.

24.-(title page); Yu. S. Terminasov, Professor, and T. M. Smirnova,
Docent; Ed. (inside book): M. I. Buzorgina; Tech. Ed.:
S. D. Vodolagina.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for specialists and students in
educational institutions working in x-ray analysis.

CONTENTS: This book contains 12 studies prepared by the staff of
the Department of Physics and of other departments of the Lenin-
grad Engineering and Economics Institute in cooperation with in-
dustrial enterprises. The studies deal with the fatigue of
metals and alloys, wear of surfaces subjected to friction, and the state
of surface layers of metals subjected to preliminary hardening.

The scientists applied the x-ray method of analysis to poly-
crystalline metals and alloys, to single crystals of metals,
and to tempered and surface hardened steel. Residual stresses
due to thermal treatment (Type I) and grinding (Type II) are the
subject of a special study with a view to their role in the
development of surface cold-hardening and their influence on
the grinding process. Considerable attention is paid to the
force-feed metal-cutting method of V. A. Kuchinov, and to a
method of surface hardening of metals by shot blasting.

References follow each article.
Marianovskiy, Ya. I. X-ray Study of Types II and III Stress
Effects in Silicon Steel Fatigue

Sergiyev, V. D. X-ray Study of Surface Layers of Metal Ex-
posed to Friction of Rolling 61

Sergiyev, V. D. X-ray Study of Structure Deformations in
Steel 45 Exposed to Friction of Rolling 75

Karabash, A. and Yu. S. Terminasov. X-ray Study of Types I
and III Residual Stress in the Wear of Steel Samples During
the Friction Process 78

Abdullina, Z. M., and Yu. S. Terminasov. X-ray Study of
Wear of Initially Surface Hardened Steels 83

Myasnikov, Yu. G., and Yu. S. Terminasov. Studying Shot
Blasted Cold Hardened Steel by the X-ray Method 96

Alyokov, A., and Yu. S. Terminasov. X-ray Study of Crystal
Structure Deformations in Surface Layers of Metals Cut by
the Force Feed Method 105

Peklistov, G. A. Electric Vacuum Furnace Equipped With a
Device for Charging Samples Without Upsetting the Vacuum 113

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress 125

Card 1/1

TH/oa
2/28/60

KARASHEV, T.; TERMINASOV, Yu.S.

X-ray diffraction study of distortions of the crystalline structure
of annealed steel under wear test. Trudy LIEI no.29:19-23
[i.e. 39] '62. (MIRA 16:6)
(X-ray diffraction examination) (Dislocations in metals)
(Steel—Testing)

2

L 54629-65 EWT(m)/EPF(g)/EPR/EWP(j)/T Pc-4/Pr-4/Ps-4 RPL WW/RM
 ACCESSION NR: AP5010915 UR/0286/65/000/007/0102/0102

AUTHOR: Korshak, V. V.; Kogan, A. M.; Frunze, T. M.; Sergeyev, V. A.;
 Karashev, V. V.; Shleyfman, R. B.; Danilevskaya, L. B.

TITLE: A method of obtaining styrene- ϵ -caprolactam copolymers.
 Class 39, No. 169782

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 7, 1965, 102

TOPIC TAGS: copolymer, styrene caprolactam copolymer, polymerization catalyst, caprolactam

ABSTRACT: This method of forming copolymers of ϵ -caprolactam and styrene by copolymerization of the corresponding monomers in the presence of N-acryloylcaprolactams is characterized by the use of ϵ -caprolactam as solvent, and the use of anionic catalysts or a mixture of anionic and free radical catalysts. The two types of catalysts are added either simultaneously or sequentially. This procedure enhances formation of graft copolymers with desirable properties. A mixture of the sodium derivative of caprolactam and N-acylamide co-catalyst, containing unsaturated substituents, can be used as the anionic catalyst. [VS]

Card 1/2

KARASHEVA, N., kand.filol.nauk

Fiftieth anniversary of International Women's Day. Vest.AN Kazakh.
SSR 16 no.3: I-IV Mr '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Women)

KOVALEVSKAYA, I.L.; EPSHTEYN-LITVAK, R.V.; DMITRIYEVA-RAVIKOVICH, Ye.M.;
 KURNOSOVA, N.A.; SHCHEGLOVA, Ye.S.; FERDINAND, Ya.M.;
 KHOMIK, S.R.; MAKHLINOVSKIY, L.P.; PETROVA, S.S.;
 GOLUBOVA, Ye.Ye.; GONCHAROVA, Z.I.; SARMANEYEV, A.P.;
 SIZINTSEVA, V.P.; Prinimali uchastiye: MEDYUKHA, G.A.;
 OSOKINA, L.A.; RACHKOVSKAYA, Yu.K.; OSOVTSEVA, O.I.;
 DEDUSENKO, A.I.; KOVALEVA, P.S.; KARASHEVICH, V.P.;
 CHEBOTAREVICH, N.D.; CHIGIR', T.R.; SKUL'SKAYA, S.D.;
 KECHETZHIYEV, B.A.; DEMINA, A.S.; ZUS'MAN, R.T.; YESAKOV, P.I.;
 SYSOYEVA, Z.A.; ZINOV'YEVA, I.S.; FAL'CHEVSKAYA, A.A.;
 DENISOVA, B.D.; TIMOFELEVA, R.G.; SYRKASOVA, A.V.;
 LYANTSMAN, S.G.

Reactivity and immunological and epidemiological effectiveness
 of alcoholic typhoid and paratyphoid fever vaccines in school
 children. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 33 no.7:72-77
 J1 '62. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Iz Moskovskogo, Rostovskogo, Omskogo institutov epidemio-
 logii i mikrobiologii, Stavropol'skogo instituta vaktsin i
 syvorotok i Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR. 2. Rostovskiy
 institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii (for Kovaleva).
3. Stavropol'skiy institut vaktsin i syvorotok (for Sysoyeva).
4. Kuybyshevskiy institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii (for
 Zinov'yeva). 5. Saratovskaya gorodskaya sanitarno-epidemiolo-
 gicheskaya stantsiya (for Lyantsman).

KARASHUROV, Ye.S., kand. med. nauk; TOSHINSKIY, I.I., zasluzhennyy
vrach RSFSR; PUTYATIN, V.M., kand. med. nauk; SKIBA, V.M.;
BYTDAYEV, Kh.I., student.

Echinococcosis of the lungs. Uch. zap. Stavr. gos. med. inst.
8:49-82 '63 (MIRA 17:7)

1. Kafedra obshchey khirurgii (zav. - prof. Yu.S. Gilevich)
kafedra gospital'noy khirurgii (zav. - prof. P.M. Kovalevskiy)
Stavropol'skogo meditsinskogo instituta (rektor-zasluzhennyy
deyatel' nauki, prof. V.G. Budylin), khirurgicheskoye otdele-
niye Stavropol'skoy krayevoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy
vrach Yu.P. Zotov) i khirurgicheskoye otdeleniye (zav. -
zasluzhennyy vrach RSFSR I.I.Toshinskiy) Pyatigorskoy gorbol'-
nitsy (glavnyy vrach A.S. Partigulov).

KARASHUROV, Ye.S., kand. med. nauk; SHKARUPHLOV, A.A.

Echinococcal relapses. Uzh. zap. Stavr. gos. med. inst. 8:205-212
'63 (MIRA 17:7)

1. Kafedra obshchey khirurgii (zav. - prof. Yu. I. Gilevich)
Stavropol'skogo meditsinskogo instituta (rektor zasluzhennyy
deyatel' nauki, prof. V.G. Budylin).

KARASHUROV, Ye.S., kand. med. nauk; ZINCHENKO, G.P.

Functional changes in the cerebral cortex in acute cholecystitis.
Uch. zap. Stavr. gos. med. inst. 12:75-77 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Kafedra normal'noy fiziologii (zav. zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. V.G. Budylin) i obshchey khirurgii (zav. prof. Yu.S. Gilevich) Stavropol'skogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.

KARASHUROV, Ye.S.; SKIPA, V.M.

Hydatids of the lungs. Uch. zap. Stavr. gos. med. inst.
12:192-193 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Kafedra obshchey khirurgii (zav. prof. Yu.S. Gilevich)
Stavropol'skogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta i 2-ye
khirurgicheskoye otdeleniye Stavropol'skoy kravevoy klinicheskoy
bol'nitsy (galvnyy vrach Yu.P. Zotov).

KARASHUROV, Ye.S., kand. med. nauk

Some data on surgical treatment of bronchial asthma. Uch.
zap. Stavr. gos. med. inst. 12:249-250 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Iz kafedry obshchey khirurgii (zav. prof. Yu.S. Gilevich) i
kafedry hormonal'noy fiziologii (zav. zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauk
prof. V.G. Budylin) Stavropol'skogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo
instituta.

BAYDA, P.P., kand. med. nauk; KARASHUROV, Ye.S., kand. med. nauk

X-ray study of the respiratory function of the lungs,
diaphragm, and intercostal muscles in bronchial asthma.

Uch. zap. Stavr. gos. med. inst. 12:251-253 '63.

(MIRA 17:9)

1. Kafedra obshchey khirurgii (zav. prof. Yu.S. Gilevich)
kurs rentgenologii i radiologii (zav. kand. med. nauk
P.P. Bayda) Stavropol'skogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo
instituta.

KARASHUROV, Ye.S., kand. med. nauk; ZUBAREV, T.A.

Comparative data on electrocardiography and ballistocardiography in bronchial asthma before and after the removal of the carotid gland. Uch. zap. Stavr. gos. med. inst. 12:254-255 '63.

(MIRA 17:9)

1. Kafedra obshchey khirurgii (zav. prof. Yu.S. Gilevich), kafedra normal'noy fiziologii (zav. zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki, prof. V.G. Budylin) Stavropol'skogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta i kabinet funktsional'noy diagnostiki (zav. T.A. Zubarev) Stavropol'soy krayevoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy.

KARASHUROV, Ye.S., kand. med. nauk; KAPLAUKHOVA, T.N.

Anesthesia in operations for bronchial asthma. Uch. zap. Stavr.
gos. med. inst. 12:256-257 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Kafedra obshchey khirurgii (zav. prof. Yu.S. Gilevich)
Stavropol'skogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta i
2-ye khirurgicheskoye otdeleniye Stavropol'skoy krayevoy
klinicheskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach P.F. Shatskaya).

ONEVUSHEV, V.V., dotsent; KARASHUROV, Ye.S., kand. med. nauk; KRASNOV, Yu.P.,
assistant

Deep, spaced respiration as a factor in restoring the
functional possibilities of external respiration following
surgery for bronchial asthma. Uch. zap. Stavr. gos. med.
inst. 12:258-259 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Kafedra obshchey khirurgii (zav. prof. Yu.S. Gilevich)
kafedra lechebnoy fizkul'tury i VK (zav. dotsent V.V.
Gnevushev) Stavropol'skogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo
instituta.

KARASHUROV, Ye.S.

Change in the functional state of the cerebral cortex under
the influence of experimental cardiectomy and thoracotomy.
Eksper. khir. i anest. 9 no.3:82-86 My-Je '64.

(MIRA 18:3)

1. Kafedra normal'noy fiziologii (zav. - prof. V.G. Budylin) i
kafedra gospi'tal'noy khirurgii (zav. - prof. P.M. Kovalevskiy)
Stavropol'skogo meditsinskogo instituta.

KARASI, Karoly

"Technology and application of magnetic substances" by H. Reinboth.
Reviewed by Karoly Karsai. Elektrotechnika 53 no.5/6:279 '60.

1. "Elektrotechnika" szerkesztoje.

KARASIK, A.I.

F

F

1037. GASIFICATION OF WASHERY REFUSE. German, M.Ya. and Karasik, A.I. (Za Ekon. Topliva (Fuel Econ.), Aug. 1961. 13-16). A record is given of a successful experiment on the use of 80% refuse and 20% coke fines in a gas producer. The refuse contained 30 to 35% combustible material. 1 to 2% lime was added to the charge to make the slag porous and easy to break up. (L).

TRANSLATION W-20775, 15 DEC 51

86115

S/112/59/000/012/041/097
A052/A001

9.6000 (1024,1099,1159)

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotehnika, 1959, No. 12, p. 140,
24850

AUTHOR: Karasik, A.Kh.

TITLE: Unbalanced Measuring Bridge

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhn. proiz-vo, 1957, 25, No. 14, pp. 39-40

TEXT: A formula is derived for determining the arm ratio of Z_3 to Z_4 in an ordinary unbalanced alternating current bridge under condition of equality of voltages in indicator diagonal for deviations of Z_x from the set value by ΔZ^+ and ΔZ^- :

$$\frac{Z_3}{Z_4} = \frac{n(2 + 2n + \delta Z^+ - \delta Z^-)}{2 + 2n + (2 + n)(\delta Z^+ - \delta Z^-) - 2\delta Z^+ \cdot \delta Z^-},$$

where $\delta Z^+ = \frac{\Delta Z^+}{Z_x}$; $\delta Z^- = \frac{\Delta Z^-}{Z_x}$; $n = \frac{Z_2}{Z_x}$.

V.A.P.

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

Card 1/1

KARASIK, A. Kh.

Unit for measuring the total resistance of duet capacitors. Izv.
tekhn. no.5:43 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)
(Electric capacitors--Testing)

KARASIK, A.M.

Adoption of the graphic method for aeromagnetic data processing.
Inform.biul.NIIGA no.16:49-51 '59. (MIRA 15:3)
(Magnetic prospecting--Graphic methods)

Scientific Research Institute of Arctic Geology, Leningrad

KARASNIK, A.M.

Some typing-in errors in aerial magnetic prospecting. Inform.biul.
NIIGA no.18:63-74 '60. (MIRA 14:6)
(Magnetic prospecting)

KARASIK, A.M.

Efficient selection of base airdromes for aerogeophysical surveying
in the North. Inform. biul. NIIGA no.19:54-62 '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(Arctic regions--Airports)

S/169/62/000/006/029/093
D228/D304

AUTHORS: Karasik, A. M., Kryukov, S. M. and Levin, D. V.

TITLE: Preliminary results of an aeromagnetic survey in 1960

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 6, 1962, 29, abstract 6A216 (Inform. byul. In-ta geol. Arktiki, no. 22, 1960, 37-42)

TEXT: The results of an aeromagnetic survey over three areas in 1960 are described. The survey was fulfilled in order to study the abyssal structure of areas and expose intrusive bodies. Previously unknown local anomalies, related to intrusive bodies, were revealed. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.] ✓

Card 1/1

DEMENITSKAYA, R.M.; KARASIK, A.M.; KISELEV, Yu.G.

Results of using geophysical methods to study the geology of the
earth's crust in the central Arctic. Probl.Arkt.i Antarkt.
no.11:91-95 '62. (MIRA 16:2)

(Arctic regions—Earth—Surface)
(Logging (Geology))

VORONOV, P.S., kand.geologo-mineralogicheskikh nauk; KARASIK, A.M., geofizik

Physical properties of the rocks of the Vestfold Hills and
their geological interpretation. Inform. biul. Sov. antark.
eksp. no.33:10-14 '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geologii Arktiki.
(Vestfold Hills, Antarctica--Rocks--Testing)

KARASIK, A.M.

Work area of the ultrashort-wave range finder for various
accuracies of radiogeodetic determinations. Trudy NIIGA 132:
166-171 '62. (MIRA 16:4)

(Range finders)

KARASIK, A.M.; KRYUKOV, S.M.; LEVIN, D.V.; SHCHELOVANOV, V.G.

Low altitude factors in aerogamma-magnetic surveying. Trudy
NIIGA 132:172-179 '62. (MIRA 16:4)
(Prospecting--Geophysical methods)

KARASIK, A.M.; VOLK, V.E.

Some characteristics of the quantitative interpretation of high-
precision aeromagnetic surveying. Trudy NIIGA 132:180-186 '62.

(MIRA 16:4)

(Magnetic prospecting)
(Aeronautics in surveying)

S/169/63/000/002/111/127
~~B263/D307~~

AUTHORS: Vladimirov, O. K., Karasik, A. M. and Malyavkin, A.M.

TITLE: Magnetic properties of rocks in the region of Mirnyy

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 2, 1963, 30, abstract 2D180 (Inform. byul. Sov. antarkt. ekspeditsii, 1962, no. 32, 15-18)

TEXT: A description is given of the results of an investigation into the magnetic properties of rock specimens collected in the region of Mirnyy during the 2nd and 4th continental expeditions. Measurements of the magnetic susceptibility were carried out on 200 samples of rocks, using an induction kappameter with a sensitivity of 10×10^{-6} emu and an electronic kappameter with a sensitivity of 1×10^{-6} emu; measurements were also made of the magnetic remanence on 15 specimens, with the M-2 (M-2) instrument. Magnetite-rich hypersthene granites from individual parts of Haswell Islands were found to be most magnetic; the diopside rocks were

Card 1/2

KARASIK, A.M.

Method of averaged control route in aeromagnetic surveying.
Inform. sbor. NIIGA no.31:77-81 '62. (MIRA 16:12)

ACCESSION NR: AR4008231

S/0169/63/000/011/D025/D025

SOURCE: RZh. Geofizika, Abs. 11D151

AUTHOR: Karasik, A. M.; Rubinchik, M. Kh.

TITLE: One peculiarity of the correction for variation during an aeromagnetic survey

CITED SOURCE: Inform. sb. In-ta geol. Arktiki, vy*p. 31, 1962, 81-83

TOPIC TAGS: geophysics, aeromagnetic survey, aeromagnetic variation correction, aeromagnetic mapping, aeromagnetic field measurement

TRANSLATION: The authors discuss the peculiarities of the correction for variation with the aid of magnetic variation stations in the performance of absolute and relative aeromagnetic surveys. The variation is defined as the deviation of a geomagnetic field element from its average value over a long period of observation. It is shown that upon the exclusion of variations from absolute survey data, it is necessary to take into account the total value of the variation, while with the correction of a relative survey according to the data of a single Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AR4008231

magnetic variation station, one need consider only a part of the variation measured from its value at the instant of flyover above the control route. This assures the alignment of the survey level with the average field level at the magnetic variation station. It is noted that the consideration of variation from several magnetic variation stations is possible only with the use of total variations and not some portions thereof. A. Karasik.

DATE ACQ: 09Dec63

SUB CODE: AS

ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

VLADIMIROV, O.K., kand. geol.-mineral. nauk; KARASIK, A.M., geofizik;
MALYAVKIN, A.M., geofizik

Magnetic susceptibility of rocks of individual nanataks on
the Queen Mary Coast and the Wilhelm II Coast. Inform. biul.
Sov. antark. eksp. no.35:11-13 '62. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut razvedochnoy geofiziki (for Vladimirov).
2. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geologii Arktiki (for
Karasik, Malyavkin).

L 12854-65 EWT(d)/EWT(1)/EEC(k)-2/EEC-4/EEC(t)/EWA(h) Po-4/Pq-4/Pg-4/PeB/P1-4/
PK-4/PI-4 RAEM(c) GW

ACCESSION NR: AR4047591

8/0169/64/000/009/D023/D023

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Geofizika, Abs. 9D149

AUTHOR: Karabik, A. M.

TITLE: Optimal regime of joint absolute and relative aeromagnetic measurements

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Geofiz. priborostr. Vyp. 17. L., Gostoptekhizdat, 1963, 122-134

TOPIC TAGS: aeromagnetic survey, airborne magnetometer, proton-precession magnetometer, geomagnetic field

TRANSLATION: The author discusses the possibilities of an objective investigation of airborne-magnetometers during their joint use with an absolute proton-precession magnetometer as an attachment. The installation of both instruments on a single aircraft makes it possible to neglect tie-ins and geomagnetic field variations. Due to its character as a reference instrument and its high sensitivity, the proton-precession magnetometer can be used as a calibration instrument for the less stable ΔT -airborne magnetometer. By comparing the field increments recorded by both instruments at two points it is possible to determine the value of the graduation, the degree of compensation and the drift of the null

L 12854-65

ACCESSION NR: AR4047591

point of the ΔT airborne magnetometer, as well as checking the deviation of both instruments. On the basis of an analysis of the extreme errors of both instruments, the author gives specific recommendations on the selection of the optimal character of the fields and the regime for their recording. When these are adhered to, the value of the graduation, the degree of compensation and deviation are determined with maximum accuracy. Absolute measurements should be made in the form of combined pairs of series consisting of 4-5 individual measurements. The method is more precise and objective than calibration using a Helmholtz coil. The proposed method makes it possible to investigate objectively the properties of standard-produced ΔT -airborne magnetometers and increase the resulting accuracy of the survey. A. Karasik.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUB CODE: ES

ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

VORONOV, P.S., kand.geol.-mineral.nauk; KARASIK, A.M., geofizik

Brief geological and geophysical characterization of the Grearson Oasis
on the Budd Coast of eastern Antarctica, Inform.biol.Sov.antark.eksp.
no.42:5-12 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geologii Arktiki.

KARAGIK, A.M.; KRYUKOV, S.M. [deceased]

Application of corrections for the variation from three stations
in magnetic surveying. Izved. geofiz. no. 3:104-111 '65.
(MIR 18:8)

ZATSEPIN, Ye.N.; KARASIK, A.M.

Radioactivity of rocks on Queen Maud Land. Geofiz. biul.
no.15:44-48 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

KARASEK, A.E.; MOROZOV, A.S.

Practice in using a proton-precision magnetometer in the
aeromagnetic surveying of the Arctic Ocean. Geofiz. prib.
no.19:74-85 '64. (MIRA 1819)

KARASIK, A.M.; RUBINCHIK, M.Kh.

Using the direct method for the calculation of variations
in aeromagnetic surveying in the Arctic basin. Uch. zap.
NIIGA. Reg. geol. no.4:195-211 '64. (MIFA 18:12)

1 11108-66 ENT(1)/FCC CW
ACC NR: AR5016460

SOURCE CODE: UR/0169/65/000/006/D026/D026

AUTHOR: Karasik, A.M.; Morozov, A.S.

ORG: none

TITLE: Data obtained in using a proton-processing magnetometer during an aeromagnetic survey over the Arctic Ocean

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Geofizika, Abs. 6D185

REF SOURCE: Sb. Geofiz. priborostr., vyp. 19, L., Nedra, 1964, 74-85

TOPIC TAGS: magnetic field, magnetic field intensity, oceanographic instrument, magnetic measurement

TRANSLATION: The results are examined of experiments conducted during an aeromagnetic survey over the Arctic Ocean of a proton-processing magnetometer (PPM) as an absolute attachment to the relative aeromagnetometers AM-13 and AMM-13. The PM was mounted on a standard electronically computing frequency meter, with added current nodes, giving a temperature (T) calculation accuracy of ± 2 during a 5 sec. measuring cycle. The intensity of the magnetic field was indicated on the light screen in gammas. The PPM was used at low negative temperatures. With a fixed bracing of the transmitter 230 cm behind the fuselage, the range of the deviation from the course did not exceed 6, according to data given by air and ground control. Multiple surveys of the control

Card 1/2

UDC: 550.838

I 14108-66

ACC NR: AR5016460

route showed a high degree of agreement in the PFM data, with a maximum deviation from the median of 4.5%. In comparing the continuous registry of ΔT by AM-13 and AMM-13 with PFM records registered during 30 minutes, a complete agreement between the computations was established. Causes were found for airplane interferences distorting PFM readings. The merits and shortcomings of PFMs were evaluated. Deductions were made and recommendations offered on the methods and areas for PFM use in geomagnetometry. A. Karasik.

SUB CODE: 08

TS
Card 2/2

KARASIK, A.M.

Statistical methods for solving some of the problems of
aeromagnetic surveying. Uch. zap. NIIGA. Reg. geol. no.2:
206-209 '64. (MIRA 19:1)

L 04305-67 EWT(1)/FOC GW

ACC NR: AR6014578

SOURCE CODE: UR/0169/65/000/011/D027/D027

AUTHORS: Karasik, A. M.; Shakhov, Yu. N.; Shchelovanov, V. G.

TITLE: Field studies of aeromagnetometers AM-13 and AMM-13 ✓

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Geofizika, Abs. 11D188 2⁴ 2⁴

REF SOURCE: Sb. Geofiz. priborostr. Vyp. 21. L., Nedra, 1964, 83-100

TOPIC TAGS: aerial survey, magnetometer, magnetic effect / AM-13 magnetometer, AMM-13 magnetometer, PPM magnetometer

ABSTRACT: In the course of aeromagnetic surveying of the northern Arctic Ocean in 1963, dissimilar relative ferrosonde magnetometers were simultaneously mounted in the IL-14 airplane. The magnetometers were AM-13, AMM-13, and the proton-precessional magnetometer PPM. A simultaneous utilization of two aeromagnetometers of the same type served to increase the reliability and accuracy of magnetic field measurements and made it possible to conduct comparative studies of the instrumental errors for the instruments working under identical conditions. A substantial drift of the zero reading in both the AM-13 and the AMM-13 was noted during work conducted under arctic conditions. This was caused mainly by the influence of the temperature. Making an exact allowance for the zero drift of the magnetometers was found possible only with the use of an absolute auxiliary apparatus. A lack of uniformity in the ribbon feed

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UDC: 550.838

L 04305-67

ACC NR: AR6014578

of both the AM-13 and the AMM-13 was also noted. This nonuniformity may be corrected with the help of time markings produced by a chronometer. A. Lozinskaya [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 08

Card

2/2

KARASIK, A.S.; KUZNETSOV, V.V. (Perm')

Ultrasonic testing plant for electrochemical studies. Zhur.
fiz. khim. 37 no.4:930-932 Ap '63. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Yestestvenno-nauchnyy institut pri Permskom universitate.

YEROFEYEV, B.V. [Erafeeu, B.V.]; SHLYK, V.G. [Shlyk, V.H.]; KARASIK, A.S.

Analogy between the initiating action of salts of metals of variable valency in the reactions of oxidation and polymerization.

Part 3: Reaction rate as a function of initiator concentration.

Vestsi AN BSSR. Ser. fiz.-tekh. nav. no.3:75-79 '64.

(MIRA 18:2)

KARASIK, A.S.; SHAFIYEV, A.I.

Using cyclohexane vapors in internally filled counters.

Trudy po khim.i khim.tekh. no.1:174-176 '64.

(MIRA 18:12)

ACCESSION NR: AP4018393

S/0120/64/000/001/0199/0200

AUTHOR: Karasik, A. S.; Shafiyev, A. I.

TITLE: Counting-rate characteristics of CO sub 2 counters

SOURCE: Priory* i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 1, 1964, 199-200

TOPIC TAGS: carbon dioxide counter, counter, particle counter, counting rate, counting rate characteristic, isotope study

ABSTRACT: Results of an investigation of counting-rate-vs.-voltage characteristics are reported of these Soviet-make counters: SBS-5 with an external graphite cathode, MS-6 with a copper cathode, and SBM-7 with a stainless-steel cathode. The counters were filled with CO₂ at 50-660 torr with a quenching admixture of ethyl-alcohol vapor at 15 torr. With no external quenching, satisfactory counting-rate characteristics were obtained at the end of the proportional region and in the limited-proportional region up to the beginning of the Geiger region

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ACCESSION NR: AP4018393

(table supplied). The plateau was found to extend within 100-150 v with a 3 or 5% slope per 100 v. The SBS-5 counter exhibited a better plateau, longer for higher pressures. The plateau of the SBM-7 counter disappears at pressures over 360 torr. In the Geiger region, the plateau vanishes because of a sharp increase in the multiple tube counts. A few experiments with an external quenching circuit are also reported. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Permskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Perm' State University)

SUBMITTED: 25Jan63

DATE ACQ: 18Mar64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NS

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 004

Card 2/2

62195-65 ENT(m)/EWA(d)/I/END(+)/END(-)/END(b)/EWA(h)/EWA(o) Feb M.W./JD

ACCESSION NR: AP5015813

UR/0080/65/038/006/1310/1315
534.321.9 + 541.13

AUTHOR: Kuznetsov, V. V., Subbotina, N. I., Karasik, A. S.

TITLE: Effect of ultrasound on hydrogen absorption by metals during electrolysis

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 38, no. 6, 1965, 1310-1315

TOPIC TAGS: ultrasound, hydrogen absorption, iron, steel cathode polarization, cavitation

ABSTRACT: A study of hydrogen absorption by Armco iron following cathodic polarization in an ultrasonic field, carried out by measuring the microhardness and determining the extraction of hydrogen from the metal in glycerol, revealed that at low ultrasound intensities the amount of absorbed hydrogen decreases as compared to its value following polarization alone (without exposure to ultrasound). After the cavitation threshold has been reached, the amount of hydrogen absorbed by the iron increases somewhat in the presence of ultrasound, then declines again as the ultrasound intensity increases. In a study of hydrogen absorption by wire specimens of U9A spring steel following cathodic polarization and exposure to ultrasound in sulfuric acid, it was found that the ultrasonic field causes a drop in the tensile strength of the steel when the sulfuric acid contains

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1/2

L 62196-65

ACCESSION N° IP5015883

hydrogen on stimulators (selenium or arsenic). Under these conditions, hydrogen absorption level and subsequent changes in its strength characteristics increase with increase of ultrasound intensity. Orig. art. has 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Laboratoriya elektrokhimii Testestvenno-nauchnogo instituta pri Permskom gosudarstvennom universitete imeni A. M. God'kogo (Electrochemistry Laboratory, Natural Science Institute, Perm State University)

SUBMITTED: 24 May 63

ENCL:00

SUB CODE: IC, G P

NO REF SOV: 026

OTHER: 016

2/2

KUZNETSOV, V.V.; KARASIK, A.S.; KONISHINA, E.N.

Kinetics of the deposition of arsenic on various metals from
acid and alkaline solutions. Zhur. fiz. khim. 39 no. 1:21-25
Ja '65 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Permskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni A.M. Gor'kogo.
Submitted August 13, 1964.

L 06422-67 EWT(m) LJP(c)

ACC NR: AP6021997

SOURCE CODE: UR/0120/66/000/003/0063/0066

AUTHOR: Karasik, A. S.

ORG: Natural Science Institute, PGU, Perm' (Yestestvennonauchnyy institut PGU)

TITLE: Analysis of afterpulses in CO₂ counters

SOURCE: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 3, 1966, 63-66

TOPIC TAGS: afterpulse, pulse counter, Geiger counter, carbon dioxide, cyclohexane, ionization potential

ABSTRACT: The results of an investigation of the time distribution of the afterpulses in a CO₂ counter are presented. The distribution of afterpulses for a CO₂ counter filled with CO₂ and cyclohexane is shown in a diagram. It is evident that the afterpulses arise immediately after the primary discharge and that their number decreases exponentially with time. An analogous distribution was obtained for counters filled with CO₂ + C₂H₅OH; CO₂ + C₂H₅Br and with CO₂ alone. If α corresponds to the time of decrease in the number of afterpulses by e times, then for CO₂ without additives, α does not change with pressure ($\alpha \approx 150$ millisec with CO₂ pressures from 380 to 50 torr). For the other counters described, α changes with a change of CO₂ pressure: for 660 torr $\alpha \approx 0.2$ millisec; for 100 torr $\alpha \approx 50$. The afterpulses in the CO₂ counter are not caused by the interaction of a positive ion with the cathode since they occur long

Card 1/2

UDC: 539.1.074.2

L 06422-o7

ACC NR: AP6021997

before a positive ion could reach the cathode. Also, the distribution of afterpulses did not depend upon the nature of the cathode material (copper, graphite, stainless steel). The shape of the distribution of afterpulses can be explained either by the formation of a metastable form of CO_2 or of a negative ion arising in the primary discharge. Also, a negative ion can be formed in the presence of impurity oxygen, i.e., $\text{CO}_2 \rightarrow \text{CO}^+ + \text{O}^-$; the ionization potential of this process is -19.5 ev. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 2 formulas.

SUB CODE: 18/ SUBM DATE: 21Apr65/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 007

Card 2/2 *hek*

KARASIN, A

Yu

Shakhta sploshnoy tsiklichnosti (Mining in cyclic operations) Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1951. 91 p. diags. Cataloged from abstract. Author, a Stalin Prize winner and the supervisor of a mine of the "Nesvetayantratsit Combine Rostovugol'," narrates his experiences in mining, operated by cyclic means. .

N/5
664
.K1

KARASIK, A. Z.

Karasik, A. Z. "The electric-contact method of sharpening hard-alloy tools",
Sbornik sobr. dokladov Brat. ger. nauch.-tekhn. konf-tsii predpriyatiy
mashinostroit. i metalobrabat. prom-sti, Saratov, 1949, p. 69-72.

SO: U-3261, 10 April 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 11, 1949).

KARASIK, B., inzh.-podpolkovnik

Electrification of tankdriving courses. Voen. vest. 39 no.11:81-85
N '59. (MIRA 13:3)

(Tanks (Military science))

(Electricity in military engineering)

KARASIK, B.Kh., master

Beam warping of rayon silk. Tekst. prom. 24 no.9:28 S '64.

(MIRA 17:11)

1. Tekhnicheskij otдел Naro-Fominskogo otdelochnogo kombinata.

SOKOLOVA, N.M.; SHCHUKAREVA, N.K.; LEVITSKAYA, N.A.; KARASIK, B.N.

Serological diagnosis of candidiasis in patients with malignant neoplasms. Vop. onk. 11 no. 8:52-54 '69.

(MIRA 18:11)

--1. Iz kliniko-diagnosticskoy laboratorii (zav. -- dotsent I.F.Grekh) Instituta onkologii AMN SSSR (direktor -- deystvitel'-nyy chlen AMN SSSR -- prof. A.I.Sarabrov).

SOKOLOVA, N.M.; SHCHUKAREVA, N.K.; KARASIK, B.N.

Yeastlike fungi of the genus *Candida* in patients with malignant tumors. Vop. onk. 11 no.4:22-25 '65. (MIRA 1968)

1. Iz kliniko-dagnosticheskoy laboratorii (zav. - doktorka T.F. Grekh) Instituta onkologii AMN SSSR (direktor - doktorskaya kandidatka AN SSSR prof. A.I. Serebryakov).

KARASKIK, B. R., BOROVIK-ROMANOV, A. S. and KREYNES, N. M. (Moscow)

"Anti-ferromagnetism of anhydrous Sulphates of Ni^{++} , Fe^{++} , Co^{++} , Cu^{++} , "
paper presented at the International Conference on Physics of Magnetic Phenomena,
Sverdlovsk, USSR, 23-31 May 1956.

KARASIK, B. R., BOROVIK-ROMANOV, A. S., KREYNES, N. M., and ORLOVA, M. P. (Moscow)

"Magnetic Properties of Co and Mn Carbonates and of anhydrous Sulphates of Ni^{++} , Fe^{++} , Co^{++} and Cu^{++} ," a paper submitted at the International Conference on Physics of Magnetic Phenomena, Sverdlovsk, 23-31 May 56.

S/146/62/005/003/001/014
D234/D308

AUTHORS: Rodkevich, S.D. and Karasik, B.S. -
TITLE: Application of the shadow method with time modulation for measuring the diameter of thin wires
PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Priborostroyeniye, v. 5, no. 3, 1962, 3-11

TEXT: The authors describe a photoelectric instrument for continuous control of the diameter of moving wires. Time modulation of the energy flow is realized with the aid of a half-plane (knife) vibrating with a frequency of 100 c/s. Operation of the instrument was checked experimentally in the range of wire diameters between 10 - 100 microns; the systematic error of measurement is studied and it is established that its chief factor is the extension of the diffraction shadow from the edge of the half-plane. The absolute error of the method does not exceed 0.3 microns. S.I. Zilitinkevich and K.V. Saprykin are mentioned for their contributions in the field. There are 5 figures. ✓

Card 1/2

RODKEVICH, S.D.; KARASIK, B.S.

Using the shadow method with time modulation for measuring
diameters of thin wires. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; prib. 5 no.3:3-11
'62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Leningradskiy institut tochnoy mekhaniki i optiki. Rekomendovano
kafedroy radiotekhniki.

(Photoelectric measurements)

KARASIK, B.Ya.

Photoelectric measuring devices used in automatic control of machine
tools. Izv. tekhn. no. 4:7-9 J1-Ag '57. (MLRA 10:8)
(Photoelectric measurements) (Machine tools)
(Automatic control)

KARASIK, B. YA.

AUTHOR: Karasik, B.Ya.

115-5-22/44

TITLE: A Small Float Switch (Malogabaritnyy poplavkovyy pereklyuchatel')

PERIODICAL: "Izmeritel'naya Tekhnika", No 5, Sep-Oct 1957, p 50 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The subject float switch - designed by the author - is utilized in a device which signals and controls the water level in boilers. It consists of a cylindrical vacuum vessel containing mercury and soldered into an empty glass ball of 45 mm diameter. Three electric conductors (wires) are soldered into the outer end of the vacuum tube in such a way that electrical contact occurs between the conductors 1 and 2 when the float ball sinks and the mercury in the vessel moves into the inside end (within the ball), and between the conductors 1 and 3 when the float rises and the mercury moves into the other end of the vessel. The switch is dependable, cannot be contaminated, and is readily replaceable. The design is described in detail and illustrated by a sketch.

The article contains one sketch.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress
Card 1/1

ACCESSION NR: AP4043455

S/0115/64/000/007/0009/0013

AUTHOR: Karasik, B. Ya.

TITLE: Photoelectric method of conversion of the scale of angular displacement

SOURCE: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, no. 7, 1964, 9-13

TOPIC TAGS: angular measurement, measurement scale conversion, optosyn, optical servo

ABSTRACT: A new instrument, an "optosyn," is described which is essentially an optical synchronous servo with a conversion factor $i_0 = Dv/d$, where D and d are the driving and driven dial diameters, respectively, and v is the linear enlargement of the projecting optical system. The technical data of the "optosyn" is: driving dial, $D = 240$ mm, 1,140 divisions spaced at 15 ang. min.; driven dial, $d = 40$ mm, 2 rows at 40 divisions in each; lamp, STs60, 8 v, 20 w; enlargement, $v = 6$; conversion scale factor, $i_0 = 36$; fine-dial scale factor,

Cord 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4043455

1-2/3 sec.; one revolution of the coarse dial represents 60° ; reference-oscillator voltage, 5-7 v; modulation frequency, 300 cps; luminous flux, 0.01 lum. which produces 0.45 mv/minute with a STsB phototube. The instrument is claimed to be stable within 2.5 ang. sec. and to have an average error of 2-3 sec. "Optical design was made by V. A. Chizhikov under the direction of D. Yu. Gal'perin and B. L. Nefedov." Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 11 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ES

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

S/076/60/034/05/22/038
B010/B002

AUTHORS: Karpachev, S. V., Karasik, E. M.

TITLE: On the Heats of Fusion of Some Inorganic Salts

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1960, Vol. 34, No. 5,
pp. 1072-1076

TEXT: Proceeding from the concept of a salt melt as a crystal with a large number of lattice defects, the authors calculated the latent heat of fusion of some alkali halides (Table, results) by using Oriani's method of calculation (Ref. 4). The total change in entropy during the fusion process was represented as the sum from the change in entropy, caused by an increase in volume, and the change in entropy, caused by the increase in the degree of disorder on the fusion of the salt. The values of the latent heats of fusion calculated from this change in the entire entropy in the fusion process were compared with the corresponding experimental values taken from the manual by E. V. Britske, A. S. Kapustinskiy, and others (Ref. 11), and a satisfactory agreement was found (Table). Frenkel' is mentioned. There are 1 table and 12 references: 2 Soviet, 1 German, 6 American, 2 English, and 1 Japanese.
Card 1/2

✓B

On the Heats of Fusion of Some Inorganic
Salts

S/076/60/034/05/22/038
B010/B002

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A. M. Gor'kogo,
Sverdlovsk
(Ural State University imeni A. M. Gor'kiy, Sverdlovsk)

SUBMITTED: July 19, 1958

Card 2/2

SHOYKHET, B.A.; KARASIK, E.M.; LYUTKEVICH, I.G.; SOLOGUBENKO, L.Ye.

Interaction of magnesium oxychloride and magnesia cements with
borate-containing solutions. Ukr.khim.zhur. 30 no.11:1223-1227
'64. (MIRA 18:2)

SHOYKHET, B.A.; SOLOGUBENKO, L.Ye.; KARASIK, E.M.

Some regularities of the sorption of borates from solutions by
magnesium oxide. Ukr.khim.zhur. 30 no.5:474-480 '64.

(MIRA 1844)

1. Institut prikladnoy khimii, Yevpatoriya.

KARASIK, G.

ITEL'SON, L., kand.ped.nauk: KARASIK, G., inzh.

Taming the griffon. Znan. sila 33 no.3:5-7 Mr '58.

(MIRA 11:4)

(Baku Archipelago--Oil well drilling, Submarine)

BAKHTIYEV, R., inzh.; KARASIK, G., inzh.

before the attack on the No.2 space. Izobr.i rats no.10:15-16
0 '62. (MIRA 15:9)

(Boring)

KARASIK, G.

Blood of an oil well. Izobr.i rats no.10:22 0 '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Starshiy inzhener ot dela bureniya na more ob'yedineniya
"Azneft", Baku.

(Oil well drilling)